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# Tight-Binding strategy for ferromagnetic metals and alloys modelling

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## Abstract

Atomistic Tight-Binding (TB) based simulations are widely used to study transition metal alloys properties. However, such simulations still require to be improved if one aims to model segregation and ordering phenomena in the case of magnetic materials. Indeed, they

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generally rely on local charge neutrality rules *per site*, *per valence orbital* and *per element*, **but** not *per spin* ! The aim of this paper is to present a strategy to model the energetics of magnetic alloys, which is illustrated in two systems of particular interest: CoPt and FeNi alloys.

Keywords : Cobalt ; Iron ; Nickel ; Tight-Binding ; Magnetism ; Transition metal alloys

## 1 Introduction

The Tight-Binding approximation is known to be particularly well suited to describe the electronic structure and the energetics of transition metals [1]. It has therefore been widely used for a long time to model the structural properties of perfect bulk materials. However, things become increasingly complicated when getting away from the perfect lattice, first by introducing defects (like a vacancy or a surface for the simplest) in pure metals, then by combining more than one element to form an alloy. The main complexity in all these cases comes from the necessity to implement a self-consistent treatment of the charge. Actually, as soon as non equivalent sites coexist in the material under study, the charge distribution is modified in their vicinity which in turn changes the potential, and so on. One has then to determine self-consistently charge and potential, which are related through an equation involving a Coulomb parameter  $U$ , representative of on-site electronic repulsion. In order to avoid this tedious self-consistent loop, the methodology adopted up to now was to try to determine a simple rule obeyed by the charge resulting from the self-consistent procedure. Based on the results of *ab initio* calculations, it has successively been shown that this rule was a local neutrality rule, first *per site* in the case of defect in pure elements [2], then *per orbital* when *spd* hybridization was taken into account [3], and finally *per element* in the case of alloys [4, 5]. This local charge neutrality rule is then used to shift the atomic energy levels and to determine in this way the self-consistent electronic structure of the system under consideration. Unfortunately, this local neutrality is not always holding on *per spin*, leading to inaccuracies when dealing with magnetic systems. Based on a recent work on the environment dependence of magnetic moment and atomic level shifts within the Tight-Binding approximation[6], we present here a strategy to model the energetics of magnetic materials, in particular alloys. This is illustrated by calculating in this way the magnetic moment of the three ferromagnetic transition metals Co, Fe, Ni, and its evolution under alloying in two archetypal systems: CoPt and FeNi. We will show in which manner

*ab initio* calculations can be used in our approach for determining the effective Coulomb integral  $U$ . The choice of the two alloy systems among all the possible ones is motivated by many reasons. First they present a strong technology interest, in magnetic storage media [7] and catalysis [8] for CoPt, and for their use in nuclear vessels for FeNi. They are also good examples of systems where magnetism has been shown to have an important effect on phenomena such as ordering (CoPt, [9, 5]) and surface segregation (FeNi, [10]). Finally, they allow us to illustrate how our methodology evolves depending on that a single alloy component (CoPt), or both of them (FeNi), are magnetic. On the theoretical point of view, the nowadays used energy models are much simplified so that they can be implemented in large scale simulations like classical Monte-Carlo or Molecular Dynamics [11, 12]. The proposed approach should bring an important progress for these types of simulations by taking into account the magnetism in energy models, for a better description of the above mentioned segregation and ordering phenomena tightly linked to magnetism.

## 2 Tight-Binding treatment of magnetism in transition metals

### 2.1 Formalism

Let us recall here the well known Tight-Binding (TB) Hamiltonian in the case of pure elements [1]:

$$H = \sum_{n,\lambda} |n, \lambda\rangle \varepsilon_0^\lambda \langle n, \lambda| + \sum_{n,m,\lambda,\mu} |m, \mu\rangle \beta_{nm}^{\lambda\mu} \langle n, \lambda|, \quad (1)$$

in which  $|n, \lambda\rangle$  is the atomic  $\lambda$ -orbital at site  $n$ ,  $\varepsilon_0^\lambda$  the atomic  $\lambda$ -level and  $\beta_{nm}^{\lambda\mu}$  the hopping integrals, directly related to the bandwidth. Magnetism of transition metals is essentially driven by their valence  $d$  electrons so that the Hamiltonian can be simplified with  $\varepsilon_0^\lambda = \varepsilon_0$  for the atomic  $d$ -level. Then, the hopping integrals, which are rapidly damped (after the first nearest neighbours shell for a close-packed structure), can be expressed in terms of three single Slater parameters :  $dd\sigma$ ,  $dd\pi$ ,  $dd\delta$  which can be chosen either in a canonical way ( $|dd\sigma| \approx 2|dd\pi|$ ,  $|dd\pi| \approx 0$ ) [17] when interested in general trends, or fitted to DFT calculations for a peculiar system. In this framework, the electronic local density of states (LDOS) at a given site  $p$ ,  $n_p(E)$ , is easily obtained from the continued fraction expansion of the Green function  $G(E) = (E - H)^{-1}$ , the coefficients of which are directly related to the

moments of the density of states. These coefficients are calculated within the recursion method [18]. In this formalism, the LDOS is the most precise as the number of calculated coefficients is large.

For a few metallic elements at the end of the first transition series, the energy of the system is lowered by shifting the two spin bands, inducing different numbers of electrons with up and down spins ( $N_\uparrow$ ,  $N_\downarrow$ ), and therefore a finite magnetic moment  $\mu = N_\uparrow - N_\downarrow$ . In the framework of collinear magnetism and in absence of spin-orbit coupling, the *up* and *down* states are decoupled, so that the sub-systems of *up* and *down* electrons can be treated separately. In this framework each spin partial ferromagnetic LDOS (normalized to 5  $e$ ) is obtained from the paramagnetic one  $n_0(E)$  (therefore also normalized to 5  $e$ ) by simply shifting its barycentre  $\varepsilon_0$  by  $\pm\Delta\varepsilon/2$ :

$$\begin{aligned} n_\uparrow(E) &= n_0\left(E + \frac{\Delta\varepsilon}{2}\right) \\ n_\downarrow(E) &= n_0\left(E - \frac{\Delta\varepsilon}{2}\right). \end{aligned}$$

Even though treated separately, the two spin LDOS are linked through the definition of a single Fermi level ( $E_F$ ) for both spin directions in order to get the right total  $d$ -band filling  $N_e = N_\uparrow + N_\downarrow$ , the number of electrons of spin  $\sigma$  ( $\sigma = \uparrow, \downarrow$ ) being defined by:

$$N_\sigma = \int_{-\infty}^{E_F} n_\sigma(E) dE, \quad (2)$$

so that the magnetic moment is simply given by:

$$\mu = N_\uparrow - N_\downarrow = \int_{E_F - \frac{\Delta\varepsilon}{2}}^{E_F + \frac{\Delta\varepsilon}{2}} n_0(E) dE, \quad (3a)$$

On the other hand, linearizing the Hamiltonian leads to a self-consistency relation between the  $d$ -level shifts and the magnetic moment through the Coulomb integral  $U$  which writes:  $\Delta\varepsilon = U\mu/5$ , giving another  $\Delta\varepsilon$ -variation law for  $\mu$ :

$$\mu = \frac{5}{U} \Delta\varepsilon. \quad (3b)$$

The precise value of  $U$  in ferromagnetic transition metals has long been the subject of debate, in particular in relation with what could be inferred from photoemission experiments. Indeed, one has to keep in mind that such

values in the solid are effective values, smaller than their atomic counterpart due to screening effects. In this context, most authors agree to keep values around 2-3 eV for the three ferromagnetic elements Fe, Co, Ni[19]. A self-consistent determination of the magnetic moment then requires finding the crossing points of the two curves given by eqs. 3a and 3b as a function of  $\Delta\varepsilon$  for the actual value of the  $U$  parameter. The precise value of  $U$  will then be determined as that which better fits the value of the magnetic moment calculated by *abinitio* calculations in selected configurations. The determination of (possibly multiple) crossing points then requires to determine the zeros of the following equation:

$$\Delta\mu = \int_{E_F - \frac{\Delta\varepsilon}{2}}^{E_F + \frac{\Delta\varepsilon}{2}} n_0(E) dE - \frac{5}{U} \Delta\varepsilon. \quad (4)$$

If more than one crossing point is found, the equilibrium value of  $\mu$  is the one that minimizes the band energy  $E_b$ :

$$E_b(\mu) = \int_{-\infty}^{E_F} E n_{\uparrow}(E) dE + \int_{-\infty}^{E_F} E n_{\downarrow}(E) dE - N_e \varepsilon_0 + \frac{5}{4} U \left(\frac{\mu}{5}\right)^2, \quad (5a)$$

where the last two terms account for the double counting of interactions in the one-electron term. Taking advantage of the self-consistent relation 3b, this energy also writes:

$$E_b(\mu) = E_{coh,0}(N \uparrow) + E_{coh,0}(N \downarrow) - \frac{1}{20} U \mu^2, \quad (5b)$$

with:  $E_{coh,0}(N_{\sigma}) = \int_{-\infty}^{E_F^{\sigma}} E n_{\sigma}(E) dE - N_0 \varepsilon_0$ ;  $E_F^{\sigma} = E_F \pm (\Delta\varepsilon/2)$  depending on  $\sigma = \uparrow, \downarrow$ . The gain (or loss) in energy due to magnetism for a given  $d$ -band filling is then given by:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta E_b(\mu) &= \Delta E_{coh,0}(N_e, \mu) - \frac{1}{20} U \mu^2 \\ \Delta E_{coh,0}(N_e, \mu) &= E_{coh,0}(N \uparrow) + E_{coh,0}(N \downarrow) - 2E_{coh,0}(N_e). \end{aligned} \quad (5c)$$

As can be seen, for small values of the magnetic moment, the first term, independent on  $U$ , is nothing but the second derivative (convexity) of the curve  $E_{coh,0}(N_e)$  at the considered band filling. This band term is positive and then disfavours magnetism whereas the second (magnetic) term is explicitly negative and then favours its occurrence. The efficiency of the methodology

to characterize magnetic systems has been shown in the preliminary study of Ref.[6] in the case of some Co based systems. It is applied in the following to the other two ferromagnetic transition metals, Fe and Ni, before being extended to the study of their alloys.

## 2.2 Application to pure Fe, Co, Ni bulk materials

The three late metals of the first transition series (Fe, Co and Ni) present a stable magnetic structural phase at low temperature. In this sequence the strongest ferromagnetic element is Fe and the weakest one Ni which is related to the increasing filling of the d-band from 7 (Fe) to 9 (Ni). At low temperature, these elements crystallize respectively in the BCC body-centered cubic (Fe), the HCP hexagonal close packed (Co) and FCC face-centered cubic (Ni) structures. These sequences should then be recovered by our model in order to propose it for any further coupled structural/magnetic study of magnetic systems.

In order to apply the previously described magnetic treatment, we use the non magnetic local densities of states (LDOS) calculated as a continued fraction exact up to the 11<sup>th</sup>, *i.e.* with 22 exact moments. In this way it is ensured to obtain detailed LDOS and to differentiate all the crystalline structures. For the applications, we use the specific parameters for  $d$  orbitals (hopping integrals and  $d$  atomic levels) compiled by Papaconstantopoulos [20]. Then the treatment of magnetism, presented in the previous section, is applied to these LDOS. The results for each ferromagnetic element in its equilibrium crystalline structure are presented in Fig. 1, in which the equilibrium value of the magnetic moment is given as the intersection of the two  $\mu$  curves. The values of  $U$  used in this figure have been checked in the physical range ( $2 \text{ eV} < U < 4 \text{ eV}$ ) generally admitted for the ferromagnetic elements at the end of the first transition element series[19]. We keep in this figure the  $U$  values which give values of the local magnetic moment presenting the best agreement with density functional theory (DFT) as well as the known experimental value, namely:

- Fe:  $\mu = 2.2 \mu_B$  when  $U = 2.8 \text{ eV}$
- Co:  $\mu = 1.6 \mu_B$  when  $U = 3.0 \text{ eV}$ ,
- Ni:  $\mu = 0.6 \mu_B$  when  $U = 2.0 \text{ eV}$ ,

The lower graph confirms the reliability of the methodology by showing the coincidence between the absolute minimum of  $\Delta E_b$  and the last crossing of the  $\Delta\mu$  curve with the  $\mu$  axis.

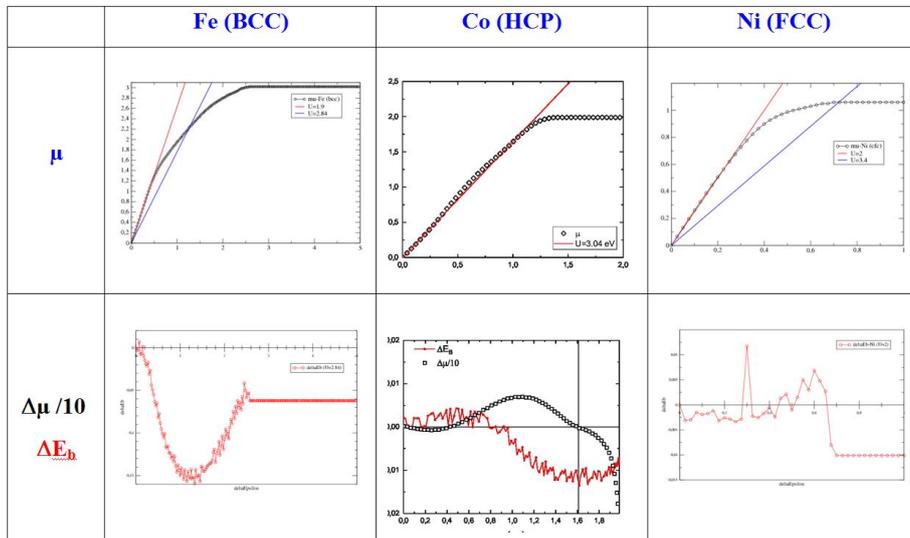


Figure 1: (color on line) Bulk BCC Fe, HCP Co, FCC Ni. The upper graphs show the self-consistent determination of  $\mu$  from the crossing points of eqs. (3a) and (3b) (line) for the respective values of  $U = 2.8eV$  (Fe),  $3.0eV$  (Co) and  $2.0eV$  (Ni). The lower graphs correspond to the  $\mu$ -dependence of  $\Delta\mu$  (eq. (4), black diamonds) and  $\Delta E_b$  (eq. (5c), red line joining red circles) for the same  $U$  values.

### 3 Tight-Binding treatment of magnetism in transition metal alloys

In the case of an  $A_cB_{1-c}$  alloys, the TB hamiltonian has to be re-written as:

$$H = \sum_{n,i,\lambda} p_n^i |n, \lambda\rangle \varepsilon_{0,i} \langle n, \lambda| + \sum_{n,m,i,j,\lambda,\mu} p_n^i p_m^j |m, \mu\rangle \beta_{nm,ij}^{\lambda\mu} \langle n, \lambda|, \quad (6)$$

in which the  $i, j$  indices label the chemical nature of the atoms at sites  $n, m$ , and  $p_n^i$  is the so-called occupation factor, equal to one if site  $n$  is occupied by an atom of the  $i$ -species, and zero elsewhere. For sites having a different environment from the pure bulk material, which is the case in alloys, a self-consistent treatment is necessary to determine the non magnetic LDOS *prior* to apply the magnetic treatment. The self-consistency is achieved by using the usual local charge neutrality rule. This implies to shift the pure elements atomic levels  $\varepsilon_{0,i}$  until the neutrality is reached, *i.e* until the *on-site charge* is equal to the charge in the pure bulk material [21]. The shifted atomic levels at the end of the charge neutrality procedure will be referred to as the

*self-consistent atomic levels*  $\varepsilon_i$ . Once the chemical shift undergone, we can apply the previous described magnetic treatment to these  $\varepsilon_i$  to determine the local magnetization  $\mu_i$  on the different sites. However, the situation is different depending on that the alloy includes one or two magnetic elements.

### 3.1 Binary alloys with one magnetic element: CoPt

Let us first consider an  $A_cB_{1-c}$  alloy associating a magnetic element  $A$  and a non magnetic one  $B$ . For the sake of simplicity, we will consider that the final magnetic treatment involves only the magnetic element of the alloy, by neglecting the possible (very small) magnetic moment which could be gained by the initially non magnetic element. In that case, the procedure remains quite simple since only the  $A$ -partial LDOS will be splitted (by  $\Delta\varepsilon = \Delta\varepsilon_A$ ). Starting from the non magnetic LDOS, one just needs to readjust the  $d$  band levels since the splitting into *spin-up* and *spin-down* bands, for the magnetic element, may change the charge redistribution. This is performed by inserting, for each  $\Delta\varepsilon$  value the self-consistent loop on charge neutrality described above by shifting accordingly the  $d$  band of the non magnetic element.

This is illustrated here for the CoPt system. The results for the local magnetic moment on Co atoms in the bulk CoPt alloy are presented in Figure 2. The curves represent the  $\mu$ -dependence of  $\Delta\mu$  (eq. 4) obtained after the magnetic treatment of the LDOS. In the following, only the values corresponding to minimal band energy are discussed.

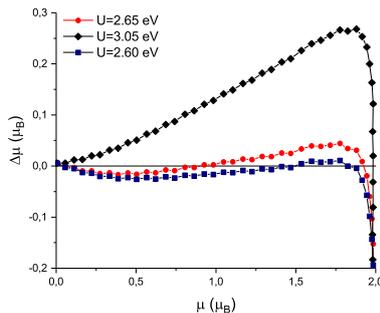


Figure 2: CoPt: curves of  $\Delta\mu(\mu)$  for Co in a bulk CoPt alloys. The different curves correspond to values of  $U$  ranging between 2.6 and 3.0 eV.

Using the value of  $U$  from the pure Co ( $U = 3.0\text{ eV}$ ) leads to a strong enhancement of  $\mu$  which reaches a value of  $1.98\ \mu_B$ . This effect is similar to that of bond breaking, both leading, within the same order of magnitude,

to the enhancement of the local magnetic moment[31]. This value has then to be compared to DFT calculations. However, considering the literature on the subject, a rather large dispersion on these values can be found going from  $\approx 1.83$  to  $1.96 \mu_B$ . We have therefore varied the values of  $U$  to investigate which range of variation is required to obtain these different values of  $\mu$ . The minimal value of  $U$  that can be taken, while keeping a magnetic behaviour (*i.e.* a crossing of  $\Delta\mu$  with  $\mu$  axis) is found to be  $\approx 2.60 eV$  leading to a local magnetic moment of  $1.8\mu_B$ . Therefore, our magnetic treatment can cover the realistic range of  $\mu$  by varying  $U$  in the physical range [2.6eV-3eV]. In this context, in future works on CoPt based systems (and certainly any alloy), a choice will be needed regarding the fitting to DFT values, the lesson of the present work being that one should refer to a single coherent series of DFT calculations within the same code.

### 3.2 Binary alloys with two magnetic elements: FeNi

The situation is a little bit more complex when associating two  $A$  and  $B$  magnetic elements. In that case, the energy of the system can be lowered by shifting the two spin bands for each partial  $i$ -LDOS, inducing different numbers of electrons with up and down spins ( $N_{i\uparrow}$ ,  $N_{i\downarrow}$ ), and therefore two finite local magnetic moments  $\mu_i = N_{i\uparrow} - N_{i\downarrow}$ . As for pure elements, in the framework of collinear magnetism and in absence of spin-orbit coupling, the *up* and *down* states are decoupled for each element, so that the sub-systems of *up* and *down* electrons can be treated separately, keeping in mind that one must define a single Fermi level ( $E_F$ ) for both spin directions and both elements in order to get the right total  $d$ -band fillings per species  $N_{e,i} = N_{i\uparrow} + N_{i\downarrow}$  ( $i=A,B$ ), which corresponds to those of the corresponding pure elements following the local charge neutrality rule per species. Thus, in a canonical approach, each spin partial  $i$ -LDOS is obtained from the paramagnetic one  $n_{i0}(E)$  by simply shifting by  $\pm\Delta\varepsilon_i$  its barycentre  $\varepsilon_i$ , *i.e.* the self-consistent atomic level issued from the charge neutrality procedure *per* species.

This is performed by first calculating the *alloying induced* chemical shifts undergone by the atomic levels with respect to their values in the pure elements (leading to the self-consistent  $\varepsilon_i$ ), for each possible value of the magnetic moments, including  $\mu = 0$ . This means that one has to apply the local neutrality rule for a whole series of  $(\Delta\varepsilon_A, \Delta\varepsilon_B)$  couples, therefore for a series of magnetic states, the neutrality procedure being performed on the partial densities  $n_i(E) = n_{i\uparrow}(E) + n_{i\downarrow}(E)$ , with a common Fermi level  $E_F$  (which has no reason to be the same as in the paramagnetic state). This allows us, on one hand to determine the band filling per spin for each species ( $N_{i\sigma}$ ),

and on the other hand to draw a 3D mapping of the self-consistent  $(\varepsilon_A, \varepsilon_B)$  couples in the  $(\Delta\varepsilon_A, \Delta\varepsilon_B)$  space. Then, once these self-consistent  $\varepsilon_A, \varepsilon_B$  so-determined, one can calculate the values of both magnetic moments  $\mu_i$  by extending the equations 3a-3b, by just labelling all the variables, except  $E_F$  by an  $i$ -index, namely:  $N_i, n_{i,0}(E), \varepsilon_A$ . One then obtain now two 3D maps  $\mu_i$  in the  $\Delta\varepsilon_A, \Delta\varepsilon_B$ . This is illustrated in Figure 3 (left-hand side) in the *FeNi* case at equiconcentration, for the *Fe* magnetic moment  $\mu_{Fe}$ . Then, it remains to intersect each of two  $\mu_i$  maps ( $i=Fe, i=Ni$ ) by the plane corresponding to the extension of eq. (3b) for the proper value of  $U_i$ . This is illustrated in the same figure for the  $\mu_{Fe} = 2.8eV$ , *i.e.* the value of the Coulom interaction in pure Fe. We also plot in Figure 3 (left-hand side) the projection of the intersection line in the  $(\Delta\varepsilon_{Fe}, \Delta\varepsilon_{Ni})$  layer. Finally, the equilibrium  $\mu_A$  and  $\mu_B$  magnetic moments will be given by the common values of  $(\Delta\varepsilon_A, \Delta\varepsilon_B)$  for which there exists simultaneous intersections. This is achieved by finding the crossing point of the intersection lines projections in the  $(\Delta\varepsilon_A, \Delta\varepsilon_B)$  layer. This is illustrated for the *FeNi* alloy in the right-hand side of Figure 3, by first keeping for the alloy (as for *CoPt*) the same values of  $U_i$  as in the pure metals ( $U_{Fe} = 2.8 eV, U_{Ni} = 2 eV$ ).

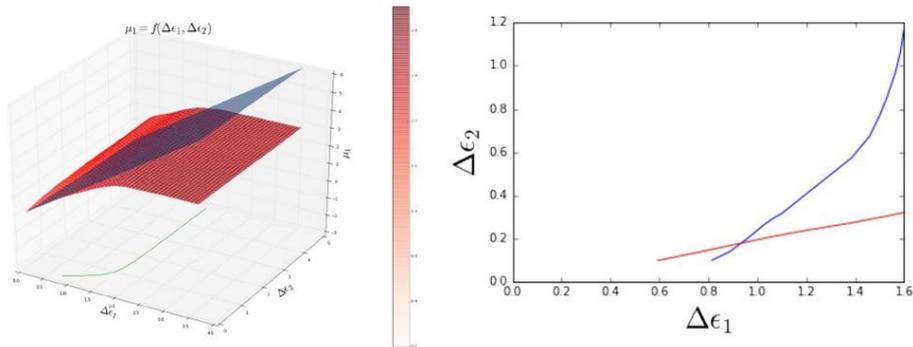


Figure 3: *FeNi*: *left-hand side*: Intersecting maps  $\mu_{Fe}$  given by the generalization of equation 3a-3b to alloys. The intersection line is projected in  $(\Delta\varepsilon_{Fe}, \Delta\varepsilon_{Ni})$ . *right-hand side*: crossing of the projected intersection lines for *Fe* and *Ni*.

As can be seen, the single intersection point obtained for  $(\Delta\varepsilon_A, \Delta\varepsilon_B) = (0.9 eV, 0.2 eV)$  leads to the following magnetic moments:  $\mu_{Fe} = 1.6 \mu_B$  and  $\mu_{Ni} = 0.6 \mu_B$ , lower than in the pure elements ( $\mu_{Fe} = 2.2 \mu_B$  and  $\mu_{Ni} = 0.45 \mu_B$ ). However, as in the *CoPt* case, there is no reason to keep constant the values of  $U_{Fe}$  and  $U_{Ni}$  when going from the pure elements to the alloy. We have then here again allowed small variations of these Coulomb integrals as a function of the chemical environment, in order to

identify the  $(\Delta\varepsilon_A, \Delta\varepsilon_B)$  values which would give values of the equilibrium magnetic moments consistent with DFT values. One finds that these projections cross for  $2.5\text{ eV} < U_{Fe} < 2.9\text{ eV}$  and  $2\text{ eV} < U_{Ni} < 4\text{ eV}$ . This gives different  $2D$   $(\Delta\varepsilon_A, \Delta\varepsilon_B)$  intersection lines and therefore different values of the magnetic moments  $(\mu_{Fe}, \mu_{Ni})=f(U_{Fe}, U_{Ni})$  which can be compared to those of the pure elements. From such an analysis, it appears that the case  $(U_{Fe} = 2.9\text{ eV}, U_{Ni} = 2\text{ eV})$  gives values closer to those of the pure element than those previously determined for the precise values  $(U_{Fe} = 2.8\text{ eV}, U_{Ni} = 2\text{ eV})$ , which illustrates the sensibility of the calculation in this  $U$  range. However, if one takes as a reference DFT calculations performed in the  $L1_0$  phase  $(\mu_{Fe} = 2.64\mu_B$  and  $\mu_{Ni} = 0.78\mu_B)$ , [33] it is more suited to choose the case  $(U_{Fe} = 3\text{ eV}, U_{Ni} = 2\text{ eV})$  which gives  $\mu_{Fe} = 2.35\mu_B$  and  $\mu_{Ni} = 0.71\mu_B$ . This result indicates that the Coulomb integral is unchanged for the Ni sites and slightly increased on the Fe ones. Here again, an alternative procedure which either avoids to find the zero of  $\Delta\mu_i$ , or allows to discriminate between possible multiple solutions if they exist, is to calculate the magnetic energy balance by a simple extension of the equations(5c)[33]. In that case, the equilibrium magnetic moments  $\mu_{A,eq}(U_A, U_B)$  and  $\mu_{B,eq}(U_A, U_B)$ , for a given  $(U_A, U_B)$  couple, are those corresponding to the values of  $(\Delta\varepsilon_A, \Delta\varepsilon_B)$  for which  $\Delta E_b$  is minimum.

## 4 Conclusion

We have presented here a simple way to characterize the variation of the magnetic moment with the environment and to generalize the tight-binding expression of the energy to account for magnetism. This has been illustrated in different systems based on the three ferromagnetic transition elements Co, Fe and Ni. This methodology should be now implemented in the expression of the TB total energy founding numerical simulation in order to account for magnetism effects in complex transition metal compounds including surfaces or more generally including any possible inequivalent sites and defects.

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